





TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1836.

The reader will find upon the First Page, a very able and interesting article from the *London Weekly Dispatch*, upon the President's Message at the opening of Congress, in which the comparative merits of the American and English Governments are vividly portrayed. Long as it is, it will repay an attentive perusal.

## STENOGRAPHIC GLIMPSSES OF CONGRESS.

Washington, Feb. 24, 1836.

*Senate.*—After some little local business, Mr. Preston took the floor on Col. Benton's Fortification Bill, and made a three hours speech, studiously avoiding all arguments for or against it, and even noticing the steam batteries, (as he promised,) but passing an eulogy upon Mr. Calhoun, and a general denunciation against the President and the measures of his administration, particularly for prodigality of expenditure, and neglect of the defenses of the country. For one, I am left entirely in doubt, with regard to the object and end of his speech, unless it be President-making in general. Mr. Calhoun a few days since expressed the pride he felt that the administration were now pursuing his system of national defence, for which he had been opposed and abused for twenty years. Certainly Mr. P. did not mean to oppose this system, because his colleague had espoused it. He did not oppose it because it would take too much of the revenue, because he said you could not touch the enormous surplus with these appropriations, though he objected to them, because they were 10 or 11 millions, which he thought enormously extravagant, and which it would be impossible to expend. And yet he thought they should not be expended now, because labor was now double its ordinary price, and it would be wasting the public treasure to expend it now. And yet he complained that almost nothing was appropriated for the defence of the Gulf of Mexico, (only about \$200,000, as I understood him,) a channel through which "eight-tenths," as he termed it, of the commerce of the country passed, while so many millions were appropriated to defence in other parts of the country; and he instanced Maine as having but little commerce, and many hundred thousands for defence. Though he said he did not object to any expense of defence where it was necessary, yet he did not point out where it was or was not necessary, except in the Gulf. Mr. P. is less a logician than an orator; he makes you feel, but not think, with him. His feelings are greatly warped by his position; but generally speaking, they are generous, not indignant, or envious. His voice, gesture, person, elocution, fancy, taste, erudition, will always insure him attention from a mixed audience, and admiration from the gynecæum, or ladies' apartment of the gallery; but I must warn him, that he is spoiling the rich, mellow tones of his voice by his puerile box—it has undergone a material change since I first heard him speak at the Panic Session—or my ear has changed. But to pass on. In alluding to Col. Benton's speech yesterday, when he referred to the Reports, &c. on fortifications during different administrations, Mr. P. compared the series of reference to the funeral procession of statues, where that of Brutus was missing, which only called him to mind the more vividly, designating Mr. Calhoun as the Brutus, and insinuating that it might have been done to please Tiberius, the President. When he had finished, —

Col. Benton rose, observing that he had a remark or two to make; and, speaking in the tone of a chafed lion, — not loud, but deep,—said, that a lady once advised a gentleman to quit love, and study mathematics; he advised the Senator to quit his tropes of rhetoric, and stick to figures of arithmetic; where he had found only a few hundred thousand for the defence of the Gulf of Mexico, there were upwards of four millions. He (Col. B.) had left him his calculations and documents, and he had had them a week, but had neglected to learn what they contained. — But again: the Senator had insinuated that the name of a certain Senator (Mr. Calhoun) had been intentionally omitted in his reference, thus imputing a base motive.

Mr. P. immediately rose, and disclaimed, saying that his allusion was unintentional.

Col. B. resumed, and proceeded to point out a few more "errors of fact and opinion;" and Mr. P. took the floor and replied, not in a very hostile manner, but he came to the conclusion, when he said he joined with the Senator in his hope, that all that had been said of the venerable President, would not be believed.

Col. B. said he understood the allusion; the same had once before been made by a Senator on that floor, four years ago. He had answered it then; the Senator had only copied it now; and he had no objection to any one repeating it, if he would add, that he had advocated the election of the President, supported his administration, and accepted neither office nor reward, with or without a "bargain." Mr. Clay blushed up to the very top of his head, as if he did not understand the allusion! Though Col. B. (turning from Mr. P.) had that Senator point blank in his eye. I predict that after to-day, there will not be quite so much abuse of debate, and latitude of trope, evinced by the opposition, during the remainder of the session.

*House.*—The New York Relief Bill passed to be engrossed.

## REIS EFFENDI.

*Bank of the United States.*—The Washington Globe gives the following statement of the comparative condition of the Bank of the United States on the 1st January and 1st of February:—

	Jan. 1, 1836.	Feb. 1, 1836.
Loans on personal security	22,272,665 37	21,518,874 03
On real estate	3,902,336 35	3,783,708 35
On other securities	14,206,612 58	15,008,136 35
Domestic bills of exchange	39,981,854 39	40,310,718 72
	19,250,611 53	19,530,759 97
	69,332,443 13	69,191,478 69
Baring, Brothers & Co., & Co.	3,417,9 8 89	3,432,652 36
Individual deposits	8,627,318 26	7,894,583 19
Credit on deposits	4,891,754 90	3,996,770 08
Due from State Banks	28,758,422 66	21,802,355 53
Due to State Banks	1,016,003 36	6,131,046 65
	6,650,694 92	3,037,727 94

The public are cautioned against trusting a man by the name of J. S. Lane, who hails from Bangor. He came to Boston in November last, and having run up a pretty considerable bill at the N. E. House, evaporated without squaring accounts. A few weeks since he was at the Franklin House, and "forgot to settle," in the same manner.

The Wing Convention in Connecticut proved a complete failure—out of nearly five hundred whom it was expected would attend, only one hundred and eighty-four were present.

The Mr. Willis who came passenger in the ship Philadelphia, at New York from London, is not Mr. N. P. Willis, of this city, as announced by several of our contemporaries.

Warren Bridge becomes a free Avenue this day. The event is to be celebrated in Charlestown, in grand style.

*Competency of Witnesses.*—This subject has recently been before the Legislature, and an effort made to curb, by statute, the arbitrary rule of the Judiciary, that a man who does not believe in God shall not be a competent witness. The proposed law has been rejected by a large vote, on the ground, we presume, that the Judge law on this subject, being clearly unconstitutional, it would be better, at a fitting time, to apply a different remedy.

One of the speakers in favor of the existing abuse, is reported to have said:—

"The only question which can be put to the witness, in order to determine his competency or incompetency to testify, on account of his religious belief, is, whether he believes in the existence of a Supreme Being—and the question now before the House is, whether the law as it now stands, [Judge law] excluding an individual from giving his testimony on account of his denial of [sworn belief in] the existence of God, shall be changed. The question to be put to the witness, the only question, I repeat, again, is whether or not he believes in the existence of a God."

There is no law in this State for excluding a witness on account of his religious belief, except the English common law, and our own Judge law. If what this speaker says of our law be true, then have our courts made their own law upon the subject; it is not statute law, nor English common law, for the English common law requires not only a belief in God, but also a profession of a belief in future rewards and punishments, which would exclude Universalists; and ought to exclude, also, those who believe in the doctrine of preordination and election. But we aver that this speaker has misstated the law, and that it is here ruled by our courts, as it is in England, that a disbeliever in a future state of rewards and punishments, equally disqualifies a man, as a want of belief in a God.

In the first place, we contend that the rule is utterly against the Constitution, which says that no man shall be hurt for his religious professions or sentiments, if he do not disturb the public peace nor obstruct others in their worship.

In the next place, we contend that it is against the laws of common sense, of Christian charity, of equal justice and of sound policy.

It is against common sense, because you cannot change one's belief by any penal law. Belief is not a matter of the will, it results from conviction, and the only direct moral effect which this law can have, is to offer a reward for hypocrisy and lying. Voltaire said it would be impossible to conceive of a sixth sense; but Spurzheim called voluntary motion a sixth sense, and we call belief a seventh sense. It is as much an involuntary feeling as hunger or thirst—a sensation as uncontrollable as seeing or hearing; and it would be just as reasonable to have an orthodox standard for sight and for sound, as for faith. There can be no merit in belief, no demerit in disbelief. The law never pretended to such a nonsensical notion. It was originally introduced for the benefit of a particular worship, or rather for that of particular worshippers, and not to affect belief. It is about the last remnant of that brood of harpies, the legitimate offspring of that unnatural marriage, the union of Church and State. It is one of the many civil disabilities which attended those who were excommunicated by a Bull from the Pope of Rome, or any of his inferior ecclesiastical courts, and we doubt if there can be found in all history, before the introduction of Popery, the rejection of the testimony of a witness, on account of his belief or want of belief, except he had been excommunicated by the priesthood, for heresy.

On the subject of heresy an eminent writer remarks:—"The sanctimonious hypocrisy of the Canonists indeed went at first no farther than enjoining penance, excommunication and ecclesiastical deprivation for heresy; but afterwards they proceeded boldly to imprison by the ordinary, and confiscation of goods to pious uses. But in the mean time they had prevailed upon the weakness of bigoted princes to make the civil power subservient to their purposes, by making heresy, not only a temporal, but even a capital offence; the Romish ecclesiastics determining, without appeal, whatever they pleased, to be heresy, and shifting off to the secular arm, the odium and drudgery of executions, with which they pretended to be too delicate to intermeddle. Nay, they affected to intercede on behalf of the convicted heretic, well knowing at the same time, they were delivering the unhappy victim to certain death."

When Henry VIII. threw off the papal yoke and became the head of the English church, Episcopacy came into the ecclesiastical rights of the Romish church. Many of the civil disabilities resulting from the clerical act of excommunication were remedied by statute, in former and succeeding reigns, but that of not being a competent witness still remained, and yet remains, in England.

By the common law, (says Blackstone, an authority which our lawyers are taught to venerate,) an excommunicated person is disabled, to do any act, that is required to be done by one, that is a true and legal man. He cannot serve upon juries, cannot be a witness in any court, and, which is the worst of all, cannot bring an action, either real or personal, to recover lands or money due to him."

In ancient times, a person who by his contempt of the laws and judgments of the church, had brought upon himself the sentence of excommunication, was thought to be influenced by no religious sentiments, and consequently to be regardless of the obligation of an oath; but as the same degree of reverence is not at present attached to the curses and decrees of the spiritual judge, and as this incapacity of witnesses, is a great obstruction to the administration of justice, it ought to be removed by the authority of the legislature. — *Note in Blackstone's Commentaries.*

Lord Chief Justice Coke, another of the saints of the legal calendar, who lived in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, wishing to maintain that all infidels were naturally out of the pale of the law, laid down the following rule:—

"That all infidels are in the law perpetual enemies, for between them, as with the devils, whose subjects they are, and the Christians, there is perpetual hostility, and can be no peace."

And hence he considered all of them unworthy of belief and incompetent witnesses.

These liberal sentiments seem to have prevailed as law in English courts of law, till the case of Ormichund against Barker, in 1744, when the opinion was adopted, "that all who understand the nature, and acknowledge the obligation of an oath, are admissible witnesses, whatever may be their religion."

Lord Chief Justice Willes, in giving his reasons in this case, pays the following deserved compliment to the opinion of Lord Coke, who is so often quoted as authority by our bar:—

"The defendant's counsel are mistaken in their construction of Lord Coke, for he puts the Jews upon a footing with stigmatized and infamous persons; this notion, though advanced by so great a man, is contrary to religion, common sense, and common humanity, and I think the devils themselves, to whom he has delivered them, could not have suggested any thing worse."

"I lay no stress upon the authority of Bracton, Britton and Fleta, for they lived in popish times, when no other trade was carried on, except the trade of religion, and I hope such times will never come again."

Lord Chief Justice Lee, in pronouncing his opinion in this case, said:—

"I will not be thought to declare an opinion how far persons under the denomination of atheists, and believing no religion, may in this country, be in some cases admitted, but I do apprehend, that the rules of evidence, are to be considered as ARTIFICIAL RULES, FRAMED BY MEN FOR CONVENIENCE, IN COURTS OF JUSTICE, AND FOUNDED UPON GOOD REASON; But one rule can never vary, namely, THE ETERNAL RULE OF NATURE AND JUSTICE. This is a case, [a Hindu's oath] that ought to be looked upon in that light, and I take it considering evidence in this way, is agreeable to the genius of the laws of England."

And under this decision, the courts of our own state consider all competent who believe in the obligation of an

oath, whatever may be their religion, whether Christian, Mahometan, Pagan, Jew, or Deist, provided they also believe in a state of future rewards and punishment.

The worshippers of Juggernaut, the believers in the wooden Gods of Africa, the Fire worshippers of Persia, and the worshippers of Jupiter—who believed him to be the more purified air that surrounds our earth, would all be considered competent witnesses in our courts,—under our Judge law, modified but little from its popish origin,—while our own citizens of unblemished character, of undoubted veracity, whose bare word would be taken by every body else, everywhere but in court, must be "hurt" and branded as incompetent to tell the truth if they are atheists, or disbelievers in infernal punishments in the next world. They must believe in the Devil's Kingdom as well as in Heaven, to suit the rule of our Judiciary. Coke, who lived from 1550 to about the year 1600, took his law from the Popish law of heresy, that whoever disbelieved in the doctrines of the established church, was an enemy to God, and was an incompetent witness. This ecclesiastico-judicial law was overruled in 1744 by the English judges, as we have before stated, and the law ruled mainly as it is now ruled in this country.

Lord Chief Justice Lee in the case of Ormichund against Barker said "THAT THE RULES OF EVIDENCE ARE TO BE CONSIDERED AS ARTIFICIAL RULES FORMED BY MEN FOR CONVENIENCE IN COURTS OF JUSTICE."

It is a matter of great importance that those rules conform to the genius of the laws, in the countries where they are adopted. Our institutions are founded on a different basis from that of every nation that has preceded us. We have no privileged classes, no established religion, and of course we can have no such thing as heresy, by our laws. History, we believe, records the existence of no other great nation, but has had the one or the other, or both, incorporated into its institutions. Their disqualification of a witness, for his religious professions, or heretical opinions, did not result from the belief that such witness could not tell the truth, but it was to sustain a dominant religion, a privileged class. It was a matter of penalty and punishment inflicted upon those who dared to assail the rights of religious bodies, by assailing or denying their privileges. In this country, where all religions are left to sustain themselves by their own divine and intrinsic merits, this remnant of Romish and Popish servitude and injustice ought to be abolished; and all men should be permitted to testify, or affirm under the pains of perjury. The law itself is an absurdity, as laid down here and in England. It is pretended that without the awful responsibility of this appeal to God, and by those who believe in him, and in his avenging character, there would be no safety in testimony. But such is not the fact—no man's belief can be altered by law, you can only force him to change his profession—compel him to tell a lie to qualify him for a witness. Again, Quakers and many others are allowed to affirm, without this appeal, and no harm has resulted from it. But the law, we mean the Judge law, has affixed the value of this solemn appeal to God, in money, at one cent.—It may be deemed, says an eminent legal writer, a general rule of common law, recognized in all places where the common law is in force, that no man can be a witness in civil cases who is interested in the event of the suit."

Besides the common law does not consider any false swearing under this solemn appeal, criminal, unless the oath be taken in, or by order of some legal tribunal. To show the principle, form and meaning of Excommunication we quote from a learned writer as follows:—"Excommunication is founded upon a natural right which all societies have of excluding out of their body, such as violate the laws thereof, and it was originally instituted for preserving the purity of the church; but ambitious ecclesiastics converted it by degrees into an engine for promoting their own power, and inflicted it on the most frivolous occasions. In the ancient church the power of excommunication was lodged in the hands of the clergy. The person so excommunicated was avoided in all civil commerce, and outward conversation. None was to receive him into his house, nor to eat at the same table with him; and when dead he was denied the solemn rights of burial."

The form of Excommunication in the Church of England ran thus: By the authority of God the Father Almighty, the Son, and Holy Ghost, and of Mary the blessed Mother of God, we excommunicate, anathematize and sequester from the holy mother church, &c. &c. "The causes of excommunication, in England, are, contempt of the Bishops court, heresy [and this we retain in case of witnesses] neglect of public worship, &c. Our common law, excluding a man from an oath, who does not assent to the common belief in a God, or in future reward and punishment, as the courts who try him believe, and who does not in fact profess a belief in a heaven and hell, deprives him of very many of his civil rights. If he cannot take an oath in a court of justice, he must be legally incompetent to take it elsewhere; and though the constitution, as amended in 1820, expressly abolished the test oath, to admit Jews and other Infidels to the Legislature, yet this Judge law would exclude them. It would exclude them from juries and from every office, civil and military, and every other kind of employment where an oath is required for the faithful execution of the duties of those respective stations. It would drive them from being cashiers or directors of Banks, who have to swear to the correctness of their returns. It would deprive them of the business of foreign commerce, as they could not take an oath at the Custom House. They cannot be legally subscribing witnesses to legal instruments, such as wills, deeds &c., if this clerico-judicial law be recognized as law."

In the case of Strong against Curtis, (tried in Connecticut in 1809) which case was a contest between the heir at law, and the devise under a will, in which the heir at law alleged that the will was not duly executed, because one of the subscribing witnesses did not believe in the obligation of an oath, [that is in God] a future state of rewards and punishments, or accountability after death, either at the time of the attestation or the probate of the will. The court therefore decided that the witness was incompetent and the will not duly executed."

Our constitution expressly says that no man shall be hurt for his religious sentiments or professions, and there is no law by which the Bench has a right to exercise these truly clerical functions of excommunication. It is an outrage upon the rights of the citizen, upon the plain principles of equity, and upon the dictates of common sense.

None doubts the capacity of an unbeliever to tell the truth, but it is pretended that the atheist, or unbeliever in future rewards and punishments, does not feel the same responsibility to tell the truth as other men. We have stated, what every one must admit as true, that belief is an involuntary sensation. If sufficient proof be shown to convince the mind, it must believe—if not, it cannot believe; and shall a man be outlawed for what he cannot help, and for what too is of no importance? Society can only be affected by a man's acts, not by his belief. But it is a wrong notion to suppose that religious people are, necessarily and always, better than others. The greatest philosopher and philanthropist of modern times, he who has done more than all who have preceded him to enlighten the public upon the science and philosophy of the human mind, a favorite among all of this community, tells us that religion and virtue are two distinct qualities of the human character. Every man's observation, in casting his eye over the characters of his friends, will confirm this position. Religion does not sanctify a man, and it is not even presumptive evidence of virtue. Religion depends upon the feelings of veneration

and is perfectly compatible with great moral excellence, or with great moral obliquity in the same individual. Virtue depends upon the principles of conscientiousness and benevolence, and frequently exists eminently in those who are unreligious, in men who have not the religious propensity; and hence we find uncharitable, cruel and dishonest men among really religious people, and charitable, kind and honest men among unbelievers. And hence too, in our every day transactions, we are governed by this experience, and estimate men by their acts, not by their belief. This common sense rule, which governs everywhere else, ought to reign in our courts; and all men, without reference to their religious creed, should be permitted to swear or affirm under the pains and penalties of perjury.

## POLICE COURT.

Five unfortunate, after laying in jail all night, were brought in yesterday morning, to be relieved from further suspense, if not from expense. The principal gentleman in waiting was—

*Jeremiah Goodenow*, a very paradoxical prisoner, for though he was extremely well habited, yet, nevertheless, he was a man of very bad habits. He was dressed like a gentleman, and sported a ruffe shirt, crumpled with great neatness; but the complexion of his countenance was checked by a black and blue eye, which he received from some person unknown in Ann Street, on Sunday night. Watchman Pierce overhauled him, while fighting, and as he persisted in squaring off, after he was ordered to desist, he was arrested, and his recent history being inquired into, he was, despite his elegant exterior appearance, charged with being an assault and battery, a dangerous and disorderly person, and a common drunkard.

The first count in the complaint was sustained by the watchman, and the second and third by Mr. Moore, of the Yeoman House, and his barkeeper—

*Mr. Caswell*, had seen him drunk from fifteen to twenty times within two months—so much so as to misbehave shamefully, and he had been turned out of the bar ten or a dozen times. When he had been refused liquor, he had sought a gang with him, to get it by violence. Last night he refused him liquor, and he went over to another tavern, and got drunk and into a fight, and received a black eye.

*Magistrate*—Goodenow, do you hear what the witness says about your conduct?

*Goodenow*—Well, I have no recollection of it.

*Mag.*—That may very well be; for people sometimes do things when they are in such a state as not to know what they do. Mr. Moore have you seen him also when you considered him drunk?

*Mr. Moore*—If I know when a man is drunk, I should say I have known him to be drunk twenty times.

As Mr. Moore is a taverner, he of course is a "scientific witness" to the point of Goodenow's drunkenness, but he was still further questioned by the

*Mag.*—Have you seen any thing of his disorderly conduct?

*Mr. Moore*—He has often been so turbulent, that it was absolutely necessary to turn him out. We have refused him liquor, in consequence of which he has brought gangs of six or seven, and with them uttered threats that he would have liquor; they swore they would tear down the bar, if they could not get liquor, and told me if he could not get liquor, I should not have my license another year. I consider him dangerous—and have had to call assistance to turn him and his gang out—I have turned him out four times in one night. He appeared to be sober on Sunday night, when he asked if I would give him some gin—I refused, and he asked me if I would sell him some—I answered, that I would neither sell nor give him any, at no rate.

*Mag.*—If all tavern-keepers, Mr. Moore, acted in the praiseworthy manner you have done, it would soon be more difficult for such men to be driving round, getting intoxicated, and disturbing the general peace of the community. Goodenow, have you any thing to say in extenuation of your conduct?

*Goodenow*—I haven't drank any liquor for a fortnight, till Saturday night, when I took some, and a little makes me crazy.

*Mag.*—I suppose it does—it is perfectly clear from all the evidence, notwithstanding the general respectability of your appearance, that you are guilty of all the offences alleged against you. From your appearance, I should not think you had been long in this way; but you have reached that point at which, if you are not now checked, your ruin is certain; and I shall, therefore, though I do it with regret, as the only thing that can possibly save you, place you in a condition where you cannot indulge your diseased appetite. I must send you to the House of Correction for two months.

## MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

*Monday, Feb. 29.*—In the Senate, Mr. Allen moved that the orders of the day be laid upon the table, and the bill reported by Mr. Child, concerning Warren and Charles River Bridges, and the amendment offered by Mr. Williams, be taken up.

In the course of the debate which this motion elicited, the general question whether or not Warren Bridge would be abandoned, and left without care, was pretty freely discussed.

Mr. Child remarked that the act of 1833, expires on Wednesday, and that the operation of lighting the Bridge, taking tolls, tending draw, &c. ceases at that time.

Mr. Fairbanks wished that further time might be granted, for further legislation, so that ample justice might be done to all concerned.

Mr. Cushing had rather have the State hold the Warren Bridge in trust for the people, than either Boston or Charlestown—or both. If the funds of the bridge be sufficient to maintain it, so be it—if not let the tolls be continued. He believed that the 6th section of the act fully implies that the Commonwealth are to keep the Bridge in repair, to light it and raise the draw, and that no specific legislation is required.

Mr. Parker thought that the great question should first be settled,—after the legislature have decided the principle that tolls shall not be taken after Wednesday, he was willing to move that a committee be appointed to see what further action is necessary.

Mr. Whitmarsh took the same position in regard to the subject as reported in our paper yesterday. He was in favor of extending the law, and appropriating the general fund that would accumulate in time to open all the avenues to the city.

The question was, on motion of Mr. Allen, taken by yeas and nays, and decided in the affirmative. Yeas—Messrs Allen, Grey, Lunt, Sprague, Ward, Mann, Child, Greenwood, Marston, Sturgis, Webb, Fairbanks, Gurney, Russell, Thaxter, Whitmarsh: 16.

Nays—Messrs Bacon, Chapin, Kingman, Parker, Sage, Blake, Cushing, Kittredge, Parmenter, B. P. Williams, Brown, Fitch, Livingston, Pope, H. Williams: 15.

And the orders of the day were laid on the table. The Senate adjourned, at quarter past 2 o'clock, without any further action on this question.

In the House.—It was ordered, on motion of Mr. Longley of Hawley, that the Committee on Education, be instructed to consider whether any, and what provision ought to be made for the better education of children employed in the manufacturing establishments of this State.

Messrs. Jellison of Boston, King of Rochester, and Stowell, of Peru, were appointed a Committee, to be joined by the Senate, to consider the expediency of so amending the law imposing a tax on sales by auction, as to exempt from said tax, all merchandise, the assets of insolvent debtors, all tropical fruits, and all goods and merchandize, arriving from beyond the seas in a damaged state.—*Mer Jour.*

There was a rumor at Charlestown, S. C. on the 17th inst. that Gen. Clinch had been defeated in an action with the Seminoles, with great loss—but it was not generally believed.

From Matanzas.—The N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser says—that letters from Matanzas dated the 10th inst. state that the whole crop of sugar had been bought up at 13 and 17 rials.

Letters from Havana of the 9th, quote sugar at the same prices, (13 and 17) but higher rates were asking.

The Southern Mail arrived at 8 o'clock last evening.

Congress.—In the Senate on Friday, a Message was received from the President, informing that today of the number of claims under the French Treaty, which had been rejected by the Commissioners, with the reasons therefor.

The bill for the continuation of the Cumberland road in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, was taken up, and Mr. Clay moved to amend the bill by reducing the appropriations from \$670,000 to \$300,000. Before the question was taken, the Senate adjourned over to Monday.

In the House no business of the least interest was transacted. Jesse Smiths claim for Paymaster's certificates passed, 111 to 72. The New York Relief Bill did not come up.

Archbishop Cheverus of Bordeaux, formerly of this city, has been made a Cardinal.

To the Editor of the Boston Morning Post: Sir, I lost the fifteenth of January last, I injured my left eye badly by a fall from a horse, which was followed by inflammation to an extent that deprived me of all use of it. After applying many remedies, without success, I became apprehensive that I should lose the sight of it entirely. Upon hearing of Mr. Williams, the Oculist, I applied to him, and, under his care, in a very short time, the diseased organ recovered its natural power, and is now nearly as strong as ever it was.

SAMUEL FOWLER, No. 25, High Street, Charlestown.

## MARRIED.

By the Rev Dr Lowell, Mr James S. Salmon to Miss Margaret L. Sherman.

## DIED.

At St. Croix, of late firm of Jones & Oakes) of this city, 27.

## IMPORTATIONS.

PALERMO. Bark Avon—203 casks 504 boxes refined sulphur—157 bags raisins—260 bags walnuts—250 do filberts—200 cases almonds—39 baskets 16 casks olive oil—1 half pipe brandy—2 boxes olives—1000 boxes lemons—346 do oranges—45 hds 245 pipes 200 gr casks 90 eighth do wine—4 cases 1 page nutze—1300 Spanish dollars.

CITY OF ST. LOUIS MO. Sch Azula—222 logs 650 knees mahogany—363 bidets, New York.

TRIESTE. Brig Pioneer—526 bales rugs—5 boxes glass tumblers—20 lbs white beans—57 lbs okum.

HAVANA. Brig Albion—468 casks 10 lbs molasses—7 bxs 30 half do cigars—200 oranges—200 coconuts—1 bbl honey.

JACMEL. Brig Castel—16 tons Brazilletto wood—630 bags coffee.

## SHIP-NEWS--BOSTON, 1836.

MONDAY, February 29--ARRIVED,

Bark Nashua, Pollard, Mobil, 4th inst, via Holmes Hole.

Bark Cutter, Ryder, Mobile, via Vineyard.

Brig Chief, Eldridge, Charleston.

Brig Pioneer, Scavir, Trieste, 25th Nov. via Holmes Hole.

Passed Gibraltar 4th Jan. seas on soundings 10 days, and arr in Tarpanin Cove 25th inst, short of provisions and water.

Spoke, 17th inst. lat 37, lon 72½, a Swedish bark, 84 days out.

Elisabet for New York, with a close reefed foretop mast.

Brig Bertha, Dhu, Kendrick, Manzanilla, 26th Jan. Left brig Emma, Stevens, for Boston, 10 days; sch Chapel, Hammond, New York, next day.

Brig Albion, Thomes, Havana, 5th inst.

Brig Castel, Smith, Jacmel, via Vineyard.

Brig Montello, Church, Charleston, via Hyannis.

Brig Norfolk, Bassett, Norfolk, via N York.

Sch Azula, Chase, St Domingo City, 4th inst.



**AUCTION SALES.**  
 BY OVIS RICH,  
 Office No 34 Broad street.  
 Semi-Annual Sale.  
 BOOTS, SHOES, HATS &c.  
*On Wednesday, March 9th, at 4 o'clock.*  
 A large and general assortment of Boots and Shoes, recently  
 manufactured.  
 100 cases men's black napt **HATS**.  
 30 do do blue silk Hats.      **cs**  
 BY J. A. NOBLE,  
 Auctioneer and Commission Rooms, 141 Washington street.  
 VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, AND  
 VALUABLE STOCK, FOR IMMEDIATE DISPOSITION.

A catalogue of in excellent books—among them are Gibbon's Rome, 4s.—Pulver's works, 2s.—Robinson's Cabinet—Lempriere's Classical Dictionary—Cooper's Medical do—the Gift for 1836—Columbo on the Constitution—Book of Politeness—Casper Hauser—Progressive Education—Child's Annual—Six Months in a Convent—Pearl—Book of Commerce—History of England—Byron's works—Plutarch's Lives—Josephus—Nassau's Greece—

BY F. E. WHITE,  
Store, No 21 Long wharf,  
SAHLS-RIGGING-CHAIN CABLES-ANCHORS, &c.

This day, at 11 o'clock, opposite No 53 Long Wharf, The materials saved from the wreck of *Bowditch* brig Jan 216 tons, wrecked at Cohasset—consisting of hemp and chain cables—standing and running rigging, of excellent quality—sails and blocks of sundry sizes—long boat—jolly boat—fire anchors—brass bow pump—spare duck—copper and iron work—and sundry other articles.

The above may be seen on the wharf on the morning of the sale.

Also—1 chain cable, 90 fathoms—1 new anchor, suitable for a ship 400 tons—17 lbs turpentine—hawser—rigging—2 pipes broad—4 lbs pork, &c.

**BUTTER.**  
*This Day*, at 12 o'clock, opposite No 37 Commercial street, 100 kegs butter—suitable for bakers.

NEWCASTLE COAL.

**NEWCASTLE COAL.**  
*This Day, at 1 o'clock, in Liberty square,*  
30 chaldron Newmarch Wallsend coal—now landing.

**BAG SALT.**  
*On Friday, at 11 o'clock, at end of Granite whf,*  
150 bags Liverpool salt—partially stained.

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**BY SAMUEL HATCH.**

Office No. 69 Congress Street.

**HARDWARE—CUTLERY—FANCY GOODS**  
*Tomorrow, at 10 o'clock, at office,*  
An assortment of hardware, cutlery, fancy goods, &c.—consisting in part of saws—files—chisels—door fasteners—pen and pocket knives—carvers and forks—Tailor's lined thimble—braces and bits—card pen and pocket knives—card scissors—case razors—silvered thimbles—gilt do—lead crayons—needles—

BY EDWARD F. HALL,  
Office Nos 88 and 90 Water street.  
— — — — —  
DRY GOODS,  
— for Cash —  
*On Thursday, at 3½ o'clock, at office,*  
A large and general assortment of foreign and domestic dres-

Particulars hereafter.  
 Advances in cash can be had at all times on merchandise consigned for sale.

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Semi-Annual Sale.  
 175 CASES HATS—HATTER'S TRIMMINGS, &c.  
 On Friday, March 11th, at 94 o'clock at office.  
 Will be sold, without reserve, for cash—a large assortment

**TO MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS WHO WISH TO AVALI THEMSELVES**  
of this sale for the disposal of their goods, will please send  
them to the store on or before the 8th March, that they may  
be properly arranged and put on the catalogue.

Office corner of Federal and Milk street

**VALUABLE ESTATE, NEAR THE TREMONT HOTEL  
FOR SALE.**

Will be sold at public auction, on the premises, at 12 o'clock,  
*To-morrow*, the 2d of March,

That valuable piece of land, situated at the corner of Tre-  
mont and Bromfield streets, well known as the Deblais estate,  
containing 6,306 sq. ft., being 6 ft. 6 in. wide by 100 ft. long.

street, and 120 feet 4 inches on Broadfield street. The estate, centrally situated, and bounding upon two streets, affords an excellent opportunity for the erection of a Hotel, or any other large public building, or several private dwelling houses. — Terms liberal, and made known at sale. Title unquestionable and a warrantee deed given.

**OIL PAINTINGS**—by Mr Brown.

The extent and variety of this collection will afford the lovers of the fine arts a good opportunity of furnishing themselves with some of Mr Brown's best productions.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine the pictures on the day previous to the sale.

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BY DANIEL HERSEY,  
Office No 24 Exchange Street

TAVERN FURNITURE, &c.  
*This day, at 10 o'clock,*  
At the auction of

Will be sold all the furniture of said house—consisting of 15 feather beds—bedding—bedsteads—dining, card and other tables—chairs—looking glasses—carpets—bureaus—lamps—crockery and glass ware—with a large lot of kitchen furniture, &c.

The above furniture is nearly new, having been in use but a short time.

N. B. The house to be let—inquire of the auctioneer.

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GROCERIES, &c.  
*Tomorrow, at 10 o'clock, at office,*  
 Will be sold a good assortment of

Also—19 canvass covered trunks—6 travelling do—lot furniture—do crockery ware—8 kees fresh ground buckwheat flour.

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FURNITURE,  
*On Thursday, at 10 o'clock.*

Will be sold a variety of house furniture—among which are feather beds—bedsteads—dining, card and other tables—chairs—1 sofa—1 secretary—looking glasses—crochery and glass ware—kitchen furniture, &c.

Also—1 timepiece—1 cooking stove, with apparatus complete.

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BY J. M. ALLEN.

Corner of Milk and Congress street.  
**OLD BUILDINGS**—Baker's Attend.  
*This Day*, March 1, at 4 before 1 o'clock, on the premises,  
 The old wooden buildings, corner of Essex street and Essex  
 place, to be removed within 10 days from sale.

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**DRY GOODS.**  
*Tonorrow at 10 o'clock at Essex*

A great variety of prime dry goods—consist of London and American broadcloths and cassimeres—London prints—calicoes—ginghams—cambrie—muslin—cravats—Thibet, silk, and muslin hdkfs—shawls—flag silk hdkfs—lambs wool hose—vesting—silk, valentia and velvet vests—lambs wool and flannel drawers and shirts—Anderson's scissors—gilt, coat, pearl and bone suspender and shirt buttons—white and blk linen thread—women's cotton hose—spool and ball cotton—India

runner and weaving braces—cotton bandannas—bear duck—Irish linens, in whole and half pieces—12-4 Marcellis quilts—13-4 printed bed spreads—Emerson's razor strips—best German color ne—silk and gingham umbrellas—gro de Naples and gro de Swiss silk—ladies best hosiery gloves—German pins—plated hooks and eyes—6-4 merino cloths—black glazed cambric—gauze veils—silk paild hds—Highland shawls.

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BUFFALO ROBES

Also—a few coat patterns, of extra super blue, brown and  
dahlia London broadcloths—do do blue drab and blk cassi-  
mere.

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**VALUABLE MISCELLANEOUS & MEDICAL BOOKS.**  
On *Thursday* at 10 o'clock at office,  
A valuable *choice* of new miscellaneous and medical books.

Particulars to-morrow.

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**BY LORING NEWCOMB,**  
Office Nos 27 & 29 Exchange street.

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**FURNITURE—STOVES, &c.**  
*This Day, at 10 o'clock, at office,*  
A variety of house furniture—consisting of 5 feather beds—  
French and other

Also—a good assortment of cooking and other stoves,  
A lot of school benches—1 bar counter—1 of Whiting's pa-  
tent cooking stoves—33 new knife boards and spit bxs.

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GROCERIES, &c.  
*On Thursday, at 19 o'clock, at office,*  
A general assortment of groceries.



